



UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

2017

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

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FOREWORD

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) is committed to the production and dissemination of integrated statistical information that meet National and International standards quality requirements. Specifically, indicators are required for monitoring the progress towards achieving the goals for the National Development Plan II, 2015/16-2019/20 and the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This Statistical Abstract is UBOS's prime annual publication through which key statistical information derived from the latest surveys, censuses and administrative records of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) are disseminated for use in tracking outcomes of policies as well as decision-making.

The information presented in the 2017 Statistical Abstract covers statistics on the Environmental, Demographic, Socio-economic, Production and Macroeconomic sectors. Information on these sectors is presented basing on either a Calendar Year (January-December) or Financial Year (July-June) structure, depending on availability of data.

The Bureau would like to appreciate the continued cooperation of MDAs and Local Governments in providing the requisite data to produce this publication. In a special way, I wish to thank the 2017 Statistical Abstract Committee that compiled this publication. The Bureau welcomes constructive comments from stakeholders that aim at enhancing the quality of its future publications.

Copies of this publication are available at the Bureau's Head Office located at Statistics House, Plot 9, Colville Street, Kampala and the official UBOS website: www.ubos.org.

It is my sincere hope that the statistical information in this publication will be used by the readers to make informed decisions.



Ben Paul Mungyereza

Executive Director

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UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCDA	Uganda Coffee Development Authority
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UEDCL	Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Limited
UETCL	Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited
UHSBS	Uganda HIV/AIDS Sero-Behavioural Survey
ULFS	Urban Labour Force Survey
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEPI	Uganda National Expanded Programme on Immunisation
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UNMHCP	Uganda National Minimum Health Care Package
UPE	Universal Primary Education
UPHC	Uganda Population and Housing Census
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
USE	Universal Secondary Education
UTA	Uganda Tea Association
UTL	Uganda Telecommunication Limited
VA	Value Added
VCs	Vulnerable Children
WHO	World Health Organisation
Common Symbol	
"_"	Not Applicable/Not Available

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Statistical Abstract is an annual publication compiled by Uganda Bureau of Statistics, which provides the statistical summary on various socio-economic indicators for Uganda. Some figures in this edition may vary from those in the earlier editions due to the updates. Note that some of the CY 2016 and FY 2015/16 data presented in this edition are provisional and could be revised in subsequent publications.

This publication is divided into four major chapters which are preceded by a glossary of definitions and general information on Uganda. A set of Statistical Appendix Tables that are serialized, using a combination of numbers and alphabets, such as Table 1.1A, Table 2.3 B etc, are also provided for the readers' information. The reader is encouraged to refer to such tables while reading the text. It should be noted that the number of districts has been increasing. However, some information in this issue is presented basing on the 80 districts as of July-2007, where this is the case, it is always reflected.

Chapter one presents environmental statistics covering land, climate, forestry and water supply with the following highlights:

Land Area by coverage by 2015

- Uganda has a total area of 241,550.7 square kilometers.
- Open water bodies covered 36,864.01 square kilometers.
- Wetlands cover 7,620.76 square kilometers.
- Land area is 197,065.91 square kilometers.
- Agricultural land increased from 99,703.1 sq. kms in 2005 to 105,317.2 sq. kms.
- Built up land area covered 1,360.02 square kilometers.

Forests

- Forest cover reduced significantly by 46.9 percent over a period of 20 years.
- Woodlands cover declined by about 37 percent between 2005 and 2010.
- Total forest cover declined by 27 percent between 2005 and 2010.
- There was an average decline forest cover of 5.42 percent per year.
- Round wood production increased by 1,587,000 tonnes in 2016.

Climate

- In 2016, Lira and Entebbe recorded higher rainfall above their long term annual averages. Mbarara, Tororo and Kampala recorded rainfall below their long term annual averages.
- In 2016, Arua and Jinja had the lowest mean daily minimum temperatures while Gulu had the highest mean daily minimum temperature.

- Entebbe and Jinja had generally high mean relative humidity at 06:00 hrs throughout 2016 ranging between 65 and 88 percent.

Water Supply

- Total water produced by NWSC increased from 99.6 million cubic meters in FY 2014/15 to 105.5 million cubic meters in FY 2015/16.
- Lyantonde and Kyotera registered the highest increments in water production of more than 100 percent.

Chapter Two presents Demographic AND Socio-Economic Statistics relating to Population, Education, Labour Force, Employment and Earning, Income and Expenditure, Public Health and Crime. Below are highlights of the chapter:

Demographic and Socio-Economic Statistics

- According to 2014 NPHC Provisional results;
 - Uganda population was 34.6 million persons.
 - Annual population growth rate between 2002 and 2014 censuses was 3.03 percent.
 - 2014 population density was 174 persons per square kilometer.
 - Sex ratio was 94.5 percent in 2014.
- According to the 2016 UDHS;
 - Total fertility was 5.4 children per woman.
 - Infant mortality rate was 43 deaths per 1000 live birth.
 - Under five mortality rate was 64 deaths per 1000 live birth.

Education

- Primary enrolment was at 8.6 million in 2016.
- In 2016, about 12 percent of primary pupils enrolled were orphaned.
- In 2016, more than two thirds of pupils attending primary school had adequate sitting space.
- 87 percent of pupils who sat Primary Leaving Exams (PLE) passed.
- Secondary school enrolment stood at 1,457,277.
- 235,443 students were orphaned in 2016.

Labour force, Employment and Earnings

- Uganda's working population increased from 12.9 million in 2009/10 to 13.9 million in 2012/13.
- The proportion of working females decreased from 53 percent in 2009/10 to 51 percent in 2012/13.
- 72 percent of the working population was engaged in the agriculture sector in 2012/13.
- 30 percent of the persons in the work force have attained at least secondary school.

Income and expenditure

- There was a five percent increase in the monthly household expenditure from 232,200 US\$ to 244,000 US\$ between FY 2009/10 and FY 2012/13.
- Per capita expenditure registered a real increase of 15 percent in the rural areas of the Western region.
- The proportion of the poor population reduced from 24.5 percent to 19.7 percent corresponding to about 6.7 million people.
- Forty six percent of the household expenditure was on food, beverages and tobacco.
- Nationally, on average, income inequality reduced from 0.426 to 0.395 between 2009/10 and 2012/13.
- Eighteen percent of the population in Uganda was chronically poor across the survey periods 2011/12 and 2013/14.
- Below are the characteristics of the chronically poor;
 - 12 percent live in rural households
 - 23 percent of the household heads had no formal education,
 - 24 percent of the chronically poor households were in Northern Uganda.

Health

- The staffing levels in public health facilities was 70 percent in 2015/16.
- Malaria remains the highest cause of morbidity and mortality among the children below 5 years of age followed by cough.
- Malaria was the leading cause of mortality for children under 5 years.

Crime

- The number of crimes reported to Police reduced to 244,000 cases in 2015 compared to the annual record of 259,000 cases recorded in 2014.
- Defilement was the most common serious crime accounting for more than half of all the serious crimes in 2016.
- The Uganda Police Force recorded a total of about 14,474 road traffic accidents in 2016.

A total of 15,757 casualties from road traffic crashes was registered in 2016 and passengers formed the highest percentage with (38.8 percent).

- The leading cause of road accidents in 2016 was careless driving (45 percent),
- About 27 percent of road accident crashes occurred between 4:00-8:00pm.
- Uganda's prison population in 2016 stood at 50,912 people.
- In 2016, 308 prisoners occupied space meant for 100 prisoners.

Chapter three presents statistics on production, which for purposes of this Abstract includes Agriculture and Fisheries, Industry, Producer Prices, Energy, Building and Construction, Transport and Communications, Tourism and Migration. Below are the highlights of the chapter:

Agriculture

- Area planted for Food crops stood at 926,689 Hectares in 2016.
- A total of 3,395,875 tonnes of bananas were produced in 2016.
- In 2016, 468 million tonnes of fish was caught in Uganda's water bodies.

Index of production

- The Index of Production which measures output from manufacturing activities recorded for the year 2015 was 222.9 which was a 1.4 percent increase from the year that ended 2014.
- The 'Chemicals, Paint, Soap and Foam products' group registered the highest increase of 24.7 percent.

Energy

- Energy purchases by Uganda Electricity Transmission Company increased by 6 percent from 3,335 GWh in 2015 to 3,535 GWh in 2016.
- Total number of UMEME customers increased by 24 percent from 704,637 in 2014 to 872,836 customers in 2015.
- Total installed capacity of electricity power plants remained constant as in 2015.
- There was 7.6 percent and 6.1 percent increase in the import volume of petrol and diesel respectively in 2016 compared to 2015.

Building and construction

- 58 percent of the plans submitted were approved for residential buildings while 34 percent were approved for commercial buildings.
- The Net Domestic Supply of cement which considers domestic production registered an increase of 9.5 percent between 2015 and 2016.

Minerals

- In 2016 minerals produced fetched a value of 176 billion Shillings.

Transport

- There was an increase of 6 percent in the total length of paved roads 3,919 km in 2015 to 4,157 km in 2016.
- There was a 1.9 percent increase in the total number of passengers passing through Entebbe International Airport from 1,520,450 in 2015 to 1,549,495 in 2016.
- The volume of cargo offloaded at Entebbe International Airport increased by 5.5 percent from 56,465 tonnes in 2015 to 59,556 tonnes in 2016.
- The number of vehicles licensed by the Government increased by 97 percent in 2016.

Communication

- There was a 12.9 percent increase in telephone subscribers from 20.549 million subscribers in 2015 to 23.2 million subscribers in 2016.

- The national teledensity increased by 7.5 percent from 59 lines per 100 people in 2015 to 63 lines per 100 people in 2016.
- The volume of talk time increased by 21.6 percent from 20,061 million minutes in 2015 to 24,392 million minutes in 2016.
- The call rate for off-net calls decreased from 510 Uganda shillings in 2015 to 288 Uganda shillings in 2016 giving a 43.5 percent decrease.
- The internet penetration rose from 39.7 percent in 2015 to 51.9 percent in 2016.
- The total number of registered mobile money customers increased by 2 percent from 21,102 (thousand) customers in 2015 to 21,580 (thousand) customers in 2016.
- The volume of letters handed by Posta Uganda decreased by 15 percent from 1,899,843 letters in 2015 to 1,618,882 letters in 2016.

Migration and Tourism

- The country recorded a total of 1.8 million international arrivals and 1.9 million departures in 2016.
- The number of visitors to national parks increased from 216,000 in 2015 to 246,000 in 2016.
- Tourists visiting friends and relatives in Uganda increased from 453,000 in 2015 to 499,000 in 2016.
- The most popularly visited national park in 2016 was Queen Elizabeth (35 percent), followed by Murchison Falls (31 percent) and Lake Mburo National Park (11 percent).
- 39 percent of the visitors to national parks were foreigners who are non-residents.

Chapter four presents Macro-Economic Statistics including National Accounts, Prices, External Trade, Public Finance, Banking, Currency and Insurance. Below are the highlights of the chapter:

National Accounts

- In the FY 2016/17, GDP at constant (2009/10) prices was estimated to grow by 4.0 percent. The sectoral performance was as indicated below.
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing (1.6 percent)
- Industry (3.3 percent)
- Services (5.7 percent)
- Taxes on products (1.1 percent)
- The per capita income at 2009/10 constant price declined from Ug. Shs 1,554,000 in 2015/16 to Ug. Shs 1,571,000 in 2016/17, a growth of 1.1 percent.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

- Annual average Headline inflation for the 2016 calendar year was 5.5 percent compared to 5.4 percent recorded for the 2015 calendar year;
- During the same period, the annual average Core inflation was recorded at 6.0 percent compared to 5.4 percent observed during the 2015 calendar year;

- Annual average Food Crops inflation for the 2016 calendar year declined to 3.1 percent compared to 6.7 percent registered during the 2015 calendar year; and
- Annual average Energy, Fuel and Utilities (EFU) inflation increased to 3.9 percent compared to 3.5 percent recorded for the year 2015 calendar year.

PPI-Manufacturing

- The annual PPI-M (combined) increased by 3.6 percent for the year ended December 2016.
- The increase in the Producer Prices (combined) was due to an increase in the prices of Food Processing (11.0 percent), Drinks and Tobacco (5.3 percent), Textiles, Clothing and Footwear (11.3 percent), and Bricks and Cement products (8.3 percent).
- The PPI-M (local) registered an annual average increment of 3.0 percent in the CY 2016 from 2015.
- The PPI-M (Export) registered an annual average increment of 4.8 percent in CY 2016 from the 2015.

PPI- Hotels and Restaurants

- The Producer Prices for Hotels and Restaurants activities rose by 1.4 percent in the year ending December 2016 compared with the increase of 14.3 percent for the ending December 2015.

Construction sector indices

- Average prices of inputs for the construction activities generally increased by 3.6 percent in 2016 compared to 0.5 percent in 2015.
- Inputs for Formal buildings registered the biggest price increase of 14.8 percent in 2016 compared to 2015.

External Trade

- During 2016, the country experienced the lowest trade deficit of US\$ 1,992.8 million in comparison with the previous years.
- The total value of imports declined by 12.5 percent in 2016 after a significant decrease of 8.9 percent in 2015.
- The overall export earnings increased by 8.8 percent in 2016 compared to the previous year.
- Formal exports increased by 9.5 percent from 2,267.0 million in 2015 to 2,482.3 million in 2016.
- Contribution of the formal Traditional Exports (TEs) to the overall formal export earnings decreased from 25 percent in 2015 to 21.7 percent in 2016.
- The Asian continent maintained as the major source of Uganda's imports and the COMESA regional bloc remained as the main destination of Uganda's exports.

Banking and Currency

- Net Foreign Assets increased by 7.0 percent between 2015 and 2016.
- Net Domestic Credit increased by 7.4 percent between 2015 and 2016.

- Money Supply (M3) increased by 7.2 percent between June 2015 and June 2016. Money supply (M2) increased by 8.9 percent during the same period.
- The Central Bank Rate (CBR) increased to 15.0 percent in June 2016 from a 13.0 percent increase in 2015.
- Total Commercial Bank Assets increased by 16.1 percent between 2015 and 2016.
- The average exchange rate for Uganda Shilling per US dollar depreciated by 5.6 percent in 2016.
- The overall volume of purchase of foreign exchange across commercial banks and forex bureaus declined by 10 percent in 2016.

Insurance

- Insurance policies issued by insurance companies generally increased in 2016 compared to the previous years.
- Life insurance gross premium incomings increased by 34.8 percent in 2015 from 74,034 million in 2014 to 99,849 million shillings in 2015.
- The life paid and outstanding claims registered an increase of 43.6 percent in 2015 compared to 75.2 percent registered in 2014. The value of life paid and outstanding claims increased from 21,859 million in 2014 to 31,397 million in 2015.
- Non-life insurance gross premium registered an increase of 35.7 percent in 2015.
- The Non-life paid and outstanding claims increased from 42,762 million shillings in 2014 to 88,067 million shillings in 2015.